

Jordan Times

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A controversial arena

Dubai is a state that deals in superlatives. The tallest building, the most sophisticated television studios, the most powerful radio station, the largest dry dock, the most technologically advanced steel rolling mill in the Middle East. All these are under construction or already operational.

Dubai obviously does not like doing things by halves. It comes as no surprise therefore that of all the Arab states it is Dubai, a member of the United Arab Emirates, which is involved in a \$6 million sports extravaganza.

The project announced yesterday by Mr. Riad Shuaibeh, the Chairman of Dubai Sports Corporation, for the staging of a series of Olympic-style professional athletics meetings culminating in the "Dubai World Professional Track and Field Championships," with \$2 million prize money and \$6 million total budget is surprising not for its size but for the enormity of the proposal.

Right or wrong, there are an awful lot of people in the world who abhor commercialism in sports, particularly athletics. And amongst them are an awful lot of influential people.

By setting out to tempt world class amateur athletes into professionalism Dubai Sports Corporation will create needless antagonism towards the Arabs on the part of people who support the Olympic movement. The inclusion of the name Dubai in the title of the series highlights this as an Arab assault on the bastions of amateur athletics. To the foreign sports enthusiast it matters not that Mr. Shuaibeh said the \$6 million came from private sources.

The sporting world will interpret this as yet another example of oil-rich, power hungry Arabs using their wealth to "buy" the stars of amateur field and track.

This is one controversial arena the Arabs could afford to stay out of. Even if the government of Dubai and every Arab sports federation were to publicly dissociate themselves from this venture the damage to the Arab image will remain, thanks to Dubai Sports Corporation's commercial ambitions.

Cultural agreement with India ratified

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (AFP) — India and Jordan today formally ratified the cultural agreement they signed in February 1976.

The instruments of ratification were exchanged by Ambassador Zuhair Khair and the Secretary in the Indian Education Ministry, Mr. P. Sabanayagam.

The agreement envisages, among other things, cooperation in the fields of art, culture, education, science, technology, information and sport.

Aqua Marina opens Sept. 14

AMMAN (JNA). — The Aqua Marina Club (Aqua Marina) will be opened on Sept. 14 as part of Aqaba's celebrations for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and birthday.

An international skiing festival took place at Aqaba in 1971 when Aqaba was formally recognised by the International Institution for Water Skiing as suitable for world championships.

The club founder, Mr. Simon Khoury, said that in 1975 part of the Aqaba coast was hired from the government and the Aqua Marina set up at a cost of JD 252,000.



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan receives the credentials of the new Senegalese ambassador at the Baghdad Palace Thursday. The new Indonesian and Omani ambassadors also visited the Crown Prince. Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and Secretary General of the Royal Court Yusuf Buran (left to right) attended the ceremonies.

LIBYAN AID MAY BE RESTARTED, PAPER STATES

AMMAN (I.T.). — Jordan and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah are conducting talks on the resumption of Libyan financial aid to Jordan, Al Sha'b daily said Wednesday.

The Libyan government froze the aid following a resolution at the 1970 Khartoum conference to sever relations between the two countries.

The Libyan government recently recommended the appointment of a new Libyan ambassador to Jordan, the paper stated.

Jordan Valley road project completed

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Public Works has completed work on improving and widening the 104 kms. Yarmouk-Dead Sea road.

This JD 1 million project will ease transport between the Jordan Valley regions and the consumer and exporting centres there, Minister of Public Works Said Bino said Wednesday.

The road extends from Al Adassiya in the north to the Dead Sea in the south.

Work on this project by the Shahin Engineering and Contracting Company started two years ago and consisted of transforming the old 97 kms. narrow road into a two-lane highway. An additional 7 kms. stretch was constructed.

American teachers visit Jordan to convey a positive impression of the Arab World to American students

A team of 21 educators representing different community colleges in the United States has recently completed a six-week tour of Jordan. Their visit, sponsored by the Los Angeles-based League for Innovation in Community Colleges -- a national consortium of two-year community colleges -- was dubbed "Project Jordan".

The 10 men and 11 women participants, who were hosted by the University of Jordan, visited numerous sites throughout the country and met prominent economists, political scientists, educators and government officials. Four members of the group were asked by the Jordan Times to evaluate their trip and provide information about their findings here.

By Marian Awwad
Special to the Jordan Times

Breaking the cultural bridge dividing the West and the Arab World is the aim of the visit, Anne Cowan, an anthropology teacher at Mesa Community College in Tempe, Arizona, stressed.

"We are 21 teachers who are exposed to thousands of students each year. Our first-hand experiences in Jordan will help us get across a different point of view to our community college students. These students make up a tremendous percentage of the population in the United States. For example, in California, a very populous state, one out of every 20 persons is currently enrolled in community colleges," she said.

Talking about her personal aims, Miss Cowan stated: "My academic and professional purpose in coming here is to experience as much of the culture of the Arabs and the Middle East as I can in the short time that I am here. As an anthropology teacher, I spend a whole semester defining culture to my students. The main object of teaching anthropology is to impart

some appreciation for cultural differences between peoples.

"It is difficult, almost impossible, for students to really comprehend what is going on anywhere except where they are. My first-hand experiences, including the slides and pictures which I have taken to illustrate some very basic experiences of people in this part of the world, will help me stimulate an interest in my students for another part of the world."

Miss Cowan noted with disappointment that neither of Jordan's two universities offer anthropology courses beyond an introductory course offered at the University of Jordan.

Michael Mills, whose speciality is Middle East politics, teaches at Merritt Community College in Oakland, California. His trip here has provided him with first-hand information which he will incorporate into a course in contemporary Arab politics entitled: The Middle East -- The politics of Revolution and Nationalism.

Arab misunderstanding

"In this visit, I hoped to

find out more about the Jordanian and Arab viewpoint on the Middle East problem and about their foreign policy and specifically how the latter relates to American foreign policy," Mr. Mills said. "We have been provided with an immense amount of information here."

He continued: "I have also become aware of a mistaken thought that some persons have that America can force a solution to the Middle East problem. This is based on an incomplete understanding of the pressures which work in the United States."

Jack Needle, who teaches American civilisation and recent American history at Brookdale Community College in Lincroft, New Jersey, stated that his experiences here had been "enthralling". He explained his purpose in coming: "I wanted to identify the characteristics of a people, the Arab people. This I am doing as part of a study of comparative religions. Here my focal point is Islam, anthropologically a desert religion. I am gaining a comparative view of rituals and beliefs between Islam and Christianity on the one hand, and Islam and Judaism on the other hand."

Marjorie Reher, who will enter a doctoral programme in anthropology at the State University of New York in September, has been interested in the Middle East for 13 years. Though her field is Islamic studies, while here she interviewed a number of American women married to Arabs living in Amman. She explained: "Basically, I am doing a study of their assimilation into the Arab culture. The study was inspired by an American lady I had the good fortune to meet and get to know last summer when I was here."

"She seemed to have made the transition so well that I wanted to know more about it. In the study, I am looking for the variables which make it easier or more difficult for American women to adjust and cope in this culture."

She added: "Although I haven't begun to tabulate the results, I have learned that they all go through a period of learning what and how to do things -- like starting all over again -- that is followed by another period of learning the 'whys' of the culture. The role these women have here is definitely influenced by the place, culturally-speaking, that women have in the Arab so-

ciety, the Islamic society of Jordan."

Identity struggle

The four shared their thoughts on what they felt was happening to the Arab image overseas. "There is an Arab struggle for identity after the events of recent history. Many Arabs we have met feel that the Arab has been misidentified in the American press," Mr. Needle said. "People have gone out of their way, particularly during our trip to the West Bank, to show us how industrious and hard-working the Arabs are, particularly the farmers."

Miss Cowan felt that the Arab people are anxious to make their side known to the world. She noted that the past four years have seen increased coverage of the Arab World in the mass media of the United States. "Middle Eastern leaders and their wives have helped to promote an interest in and awareness of the Arab World and the Arabs as a people."

She added: "Americans tend to identify more closely with a westernised nation. I think that this is a very big issue in terms of American understanding of what is going on over here. Many people in the States discuss the Middle East with this mistaken, basic idea that if someone else is going to do something right, it must be done the American way. This is a very ethno-centric view and difficult to respond to because, to do so, you must go into a very basic in-depth study of values." She stressed that understanding culture is crucial to any kind of future for the world.

Need for peace

The group expressed feelings that the political situation in the region is so intense that a visitor cannot help but develop opinions. There was a consensus of opinion that what they saw in terms of development, both economic and social, pointed towards the real need for peace in the Middle East. They were made acutely aware of one of the major economic problems of Jordan -- that of mobilising the work force, knowing how to train them and where to place them, in addition to putting an end to the waste of one of Jordan's natural resources -- women.

Speaking of Jordan's opportunities for higher education, Mr. Mills said: "It is not enough to educate people. They must be prepared for the rea-

Ball starts rolling for jubilee fund

AMMAN (JNA). — The door is now open for contributions to the Silver Jubilee Fund, the board of trustees of the fund announced during a meeting presided over by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The board discussed ways to organise the fund-raising campaign. Contributions from the public and private institutions will be spent on the construction

of a new type of school comprising all stages of education, cultural centres and public libraries.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran was appointed President and Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Vice President of the board.

A financial committee authorised to receive donations was formed. It consists of Central Bank Governor Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, head of the Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Mohammad Ali Bdeir and Industrial Development Bank head Zuhair Adour.

Two separate committees were asked to draw up a general outline for the pilot school, cultural centres and public libraries.

The two committees will be composed of members representing the Ministries of Education, Culture and Youth and Rural and Municipal Affairs, as well as the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Public security officers from Gulf graduated

AMMAN (JNA). — Public Security Director Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat graduated a group of Jordanian and Gulf officers at the Public Security Officers Club here Thursday.

Maj.-Gen. Arabiyat, addressing the graduates after their eight-week criminal investigation course, said that such courses help to develop and improve police investigation techniques for unravelling murders. He welcomed any new group of public security officers from the Gulf states wishing to attend similar courses.

The graduation ceremony was attended by a number of public security officers, teaching staff and civilian lecturers who contributed to the course.

WHO expert visits Irbid child centre

IRBID (JNA). — A World Health Organisation (WHO) expert on maternity and childcare centres, Dr. Shabed Kamal, Wednesday visited the Irbid Childcare and Maternity Centres.

Dr. Kamal stated that she had undertaken the visit at the expense of WHO to help develop and expand maternity and childcare services throughout the world.

Dr. Kamal also met with the Director of Irbid's Maternity and Childcare Centres, Dr. Ghazi Zu'bi.

Discussions centred on the possibility of WHO increasing the number of centres here to correspond with the density of the population and providing centres with the necessary doctors, employees and food-stuffs.

Dr. Majali to attend UNESCO education meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the annual education conference organised by UNESCO in Geneva starting Aug. 29.

The nine-day conference will discuss present education policies, the relation between education and development and ways to regulate national education information services.

It will also discuss the role of educational institutions in developing society and training education cadres. International and regional educational cooperation will also come under the spotlight.

Jordan's delegation will be led by Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAY, on Thursday, said the Arabs have to try all possible political avenues for a solution to the Middle East conflict despite the fact that the approach of war seems to be the order of the day. The Arab confrontation with Israel, ever since the 1967 occupation of the territories, has been a field for many an experiment from a cold war front between the superpowers to a testing ground of new weapons. But Israeli occupation of Arab territories remains the basis of the problem and Israel must be made to understand that any new outbreak of hostilities shall not be permitted to result in further territorial occupation.

AL DUSTOUR said that the American peace initiative towards reconvening the Geneva conference is expected to climax next month when Arab foreign ministers will gather in New York for the new session of the United Nations' General Assembly. Hence a joint Arab strategy should be ready by that time so that the Arab

will be able to present one set of proposals in talks with the U.S. administration. Geneva negotiations are not the be all and end all of the Middle East question nevertheless, the Arabs must be ready with a single, agreed working paper so that Israel is not given the chance to claim that the Arabs are intent on destroying the chances of the conference's reconvening.

AL SHAB said it may be that President Carter has his reasons to refuse to pressure Israel over its West Bank settlements policy, and it may be that he has his reasons for being optimistic in spite of all the obvious indications of the approach of war. But the Arabs have gone far enough in their bet on the success of the American role in bringing about peace and on the wisdom of President Carter in particular, so that a strong American position on the side of what is right and what is just must clearly be expected rather than the present policy of announcing protest statements

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NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Thursday received the Egyptian ambassador to Jordan.

* ABU DHABI. — Jordan's Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mr. Ali Khreis, Wednesday met with UAE Vice President and ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Rashed Ibn Said Al Maktoum. He also paid a visit to the ruler of Al Sharjah, Sheikh Sultan Ibn Mohammad Al Kassimi, and the Crown Prince of Ajman Emirate, Sheikh Hamid Ibn Rashed Al Tamimi. Discussions centred on relations between Jordan and the UAE.

* AMMAN. — The number of births registered at the Civil Affairs Department since the beginning of July has reached 3,397, and the number of deaths 456.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf Thursday morning received the Rumanian ambassador to Jordan and Peking's charge d'affaires in Amman.

* AMMAN. — The Housing Bank Thursday held its regular raffle for savings accounts at the Jordan Television building. Results will be published in local newspapers in the next two days. The number of savings accounts entering the raffle amounted to 17,000, worth JD 7 million.

IRBID. — Out of 4,525 applications received by the University of Yarmouk, only 700 will be accepted for study in the 1977/78 academic year, sources at the university said Wednesday. A total of 300 students will be accepted for sciences, 160 for arts, 100 for administrative studies and 50 for economics. Ninety university graduates will be accepted for sciences, 160 for arts, 100 for administrative studies and 50 for economics. Ninety university graduates will be accepted for postgraduate studies in education.

مركز الصحافة

The political balance tilts in South Asia Remote Burundi - - A land run by young men

The series of political upheavals in South Asia - - election in India and Sri Lanka, the army takeover in Pakistan and the coming to power of Gen. Ziaur Rahman in Bangladesh - - has changed the whole political balance of the region. It has markedly tilted policies away from Russia. Following is a report on the positions of the USSR, U.S. and China in the new era.

By D. K. Joshi
NEW DELHI (Gemini). - Moscow seems to have lost its diplomatic influence in South Asia.

Since the mid-fifties, when the Cold War between the two superpowers intensified, Moscow had been relying on India's Congress Party and Sri Lanka's Freedom Party for its diplomatic manoeuvres in South Asia and the non-aligned world.

New Delhi and Colombo's marked tilt towards Moscow had manifested in closer economic ties and political association at the international level between the superpower and the two South Asian nations.

The Soviet leaders had dreamed of projecting Leonid Brezhnev's Asian security plan through New Delhi. Mr. Brezhnev visited New Delhi for this purpose after the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace and friendship had been signed.

After Bangladesh's liberation in 1971 Moscow's influence extended eastwards in the subcontinent because Sheikh Mujibur Rahman leaned on Moscow for diplomatic and economic support to withstand internal political and economic pressures.

Mujib met with violent death in August 1975. Bangladesh became a distant land for Moscow. Washington was not unhappy at Gen. Ziaur Rahman's assumption of power because of his pronouncedly anti-Moscow predilections.

This March came Mrs. Gandhi's dramatic downfall. The Soviet rulers and pro-Moscow Communist Party of India had not all their eggs in Mrs. Gandhi's basket, over the years, building her image as an anti-imperialist (meaning anti-West) and pro-socialist (anti-communist). As Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter she was considered a reliable ally.

Moscow's dream of an Asian collective security plan was knocked by the Janata Party victory in India. Four out of the five groups that make up Janata are known anti-communists.

The Soviet leaders lost no time in trying to forge ties with the new Indian leaders, headed by Morarji Desai, although during the struggle for power against Mrs. Gandhi the Soviet mass media denounced them as arch-reactionary and pro-American. Moscow realises however, that Indo-Soviet relations can never be the same again.

Sri Lanka's political change is yet another blow. Both Prime Minister Junius Jayawardene and Desai have denounced their predecessors' pro-Moscow tilt and favoured "genuine non-alignment".

The fourth country in the area, Pakistan has looked westwards for guidance and support, ever since its birth in 1947. Its military leaders were always pro-American, primarily because Islamabad's military programme was sustained by Washington's arms help, both openly and covertly through third countries.

Islamabad's pro-Peking attitude was rightly understood by Washington as merely a diplomatic manoeuvre against New Delhi without dangerous dimensions for Washington.

Moscow's diplomatic rebuffs in South Asia come at a time when Eurocommunism is raising the banner of an independent identity under the communist sun.

Thus President Carter finds he could not have a more propitious atmosphere in South Asia almost at the beginning of his term and on the threshold of a new American policy towards the international power equation.

New Delhi and Colombo help to strengthen those elements in the Carter administration which genuinely believe in closer ties with the democracies and renounce the discredited Dulles

doctrine which regarded non-alignment as "immoral".
Jawaharlal Nehru and Solomon Bandaranaike were charismatic personalities who moulded the respective ruling parties against a backdrop of aggressive Americanism in Asia and South East Asia and a sympathetic Soviet attitude towards the developing world.

They both gave dynastic successors - Nehru his daughter Indira and Bandaranaike his widow. But the style of Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Bandaranaike degenerated into something which could be tolerated only in primitive societies where family, clan and nation become synonymous. This was incompatible with the Indian and Sri Lankan societies, which were far advanced and where democracy had taken deep roots.

Quite likely the Indian example influenced events further south. Mrs. Gandhi had governed by emergency and extensively rewritten the constitution; Mrs. Bandaranaike used a similar steamroller majority in the last Parliament. Both imposed severe curbs on the judiciary and the press. Both projected their sons as dynastic successors.

Washington is upgrading its relations with New Delhi. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has made contacts with India's new rulers in New Delhi and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled to visit South Asia towards the end of the year.

Moscow has no option but to adopt a friendly and correct attitude towards the new regimes in South Asia. Peking does not seem to be taking any initiative. It is engaged in its own internal affairs, but it must be chuckling at Moscow's discomfiture.

The competition between Moscow and Washington to woo new regimes in South Asia, particularly in New Delhi and Colombo, should help in economic development and peace in the region.

But will the superpowers agree to peaceful competition in South Asia or indulge in the dangerous pastime of carving areas of influence? And how long will the great China remain a silent spectator?

They, landlocked Burundi, once part of the Belgian colony of Ruanda-Burundi, has had a more troubled history since independence than almost any other country in the world. But last November a fresh start was made. A 32-year-old colonel took over from General Micombero as president and with him came a team of ministers in their thirties.

By John Worrall

NAIROBI (Gemini) - They once slaughtered 200,000 Hutus in Burundi in the worst out-break of genocide ever recorded in Africa - perhaps the world's worst since Hitler. Can it ever happen again?

The tall young Tutsi aristocrat-republicans in the new government which took over last November, seem determined to heal the past wounds which brought such events to pass. Whether the oppressed Hutus can ever forgive remains to be seen. Thousands are still in exile in neighbouring countries.

A Supreme Revolutionary Council, led by Lt. Col. Jean Bagaza, seized power from Gen. Micombero in a bloodless coup on Nov. 1 last. President Micombero reigned uneasily for ten years. He was the first president of the republic which took over from the dynastic Mwamis (kings) soon after the Belgian hand-over.

His reign was disastrous for Burundi, with outbreaks of genocide, murder and assassinations disfiguring the face of this beautiful country, and a descent into economic stagnation from which it is only slowly recovering.

Bagaza has a youth policy that is unique. Britain may be experimenting with foreign ministers and ambassadors in their early forties. In Burundi all the new ministers are in their thirties. Wherever you go in government offices and state institutions you meet incredibly young men in positions of responsibility.

Lt. Col. Bagaza is handsome, well-educated, and all of 32. His foreign minister is also 32 and was vice chancellor of the University of Burundi. The information minister is 30. The governor of the Central Bank is 32. The chief of protocol is 30. You meet Burundian businessmen in their late 20s, professors of 28.

One looks desparately aro-

und for grey hairs and lined faces, but they are seldom to be seen. Some in Burundi feel that a few wise old men of around 40 ought to be around to advise and guide this explosion of governmental youth.

Bagaza seems determined to give Burundi a new look, especially on the ethnic front. This seems vital for the rehabilitation of this poor country, where the annual per capita income is £32 a year, and which depends almost entirely on coffee exports, and large injections of foreign aid, for its economic stability and development.

The new government has promised the abolition of "tribal, regional and religious divisions", and has called for a period of national reconstruction to make the country a "place of justice and democracy, where the exploitation of man by man would be abolished."

The past has certainly got to be lived down and ethnic peace restored. Burundi cannot surely live again through a period of murders and assassinations.

These culminated in 1972 with the great Hutu massacre, after Hutu refugees, operating from Tanzania, attempted an abortive invasion to take over the Tutsi government. Educated Hutus were the target, those who could give trouble.

But Burundi's intractable tribal problem springs from the fact that its population of 4,000,000 is unequally divided between 85 per cent Hutu, a Tantu people, and 14 per cent Tutsi, a Hamitic people. The Tutsis have a wielded supreme power since the days of the Mwamis.

Attempts at Belgian-inspired democracy under a constitutional monarch failed in the sixties.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy there has been Tutsi-led military government and a one-party state; independence was achieved on

July 1, 1962, just 15 years ago.

The new government (a second Republic was proclaimed in November) is topped by a Supreme Revolutionary Council, headed by President Bagaza and a cabinet of mainly civilians.

A start on ethnic conciliation has begun with the appointment of four Hutu ministers. One good sign is the increasing number of marriages between the two tribes, especially among the intelligentsia.

Burundi's serious economic problem springs from overpopulation, land pressures and isolation. "We have just too many people for our size, 4,000,000 people squeezed into 10,744 sq. miles of land, and we are increasing by 2.5 per cent per year," said a Burundi official. "The vast majority of our people are peasants scratching a living from often badly eroded soil - most of them live on mountain sides."

About 20 per cent of the people grow cash crops, mainly coffee and tea, on small acreages.

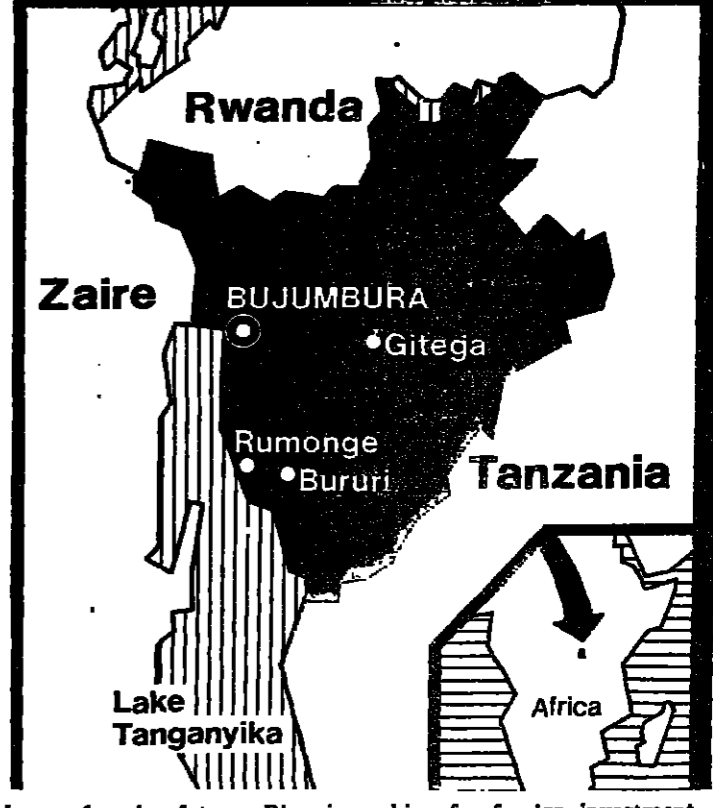
Another problem is isolation. "We are cut off from the world and nothing much can be done about it," said another Burundian. Burundi and its capital, Bujumbura, are perched at the north end of Lake Tanganyika, one of the most beautiful and remote of Africa's great lakes. Its neighbours are Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania.

Forever landlocked, it relies for its transport lifeline on the lake route to Kigoma, Tanzania, from where imports and exports travel on Tanzanian Railways, ending at Dar es Salaam. It is a slow and expensive process.

Life has been a little better for Burundi since the high coffee prices. In 1976, some 22,000 tons were exported, about the limit of production. Efforts are being made to find more land to bring production up to 30,000 tons by 1980. But in the country it is a continuing struggle between land needed for subsistence and cash crops.

In 1976 coffee brought in a record \$44,689,000 into the economy. The main markets are the U.S. and Europe. Tea and cotton are holding out

BURUNDI 40 miles



hopes for the future. Rice is being grown successfully under irrigation.

Hopes of mineral production have suddenly soared with the discovery of nickel in large reserves, and surveys are being carried out to find ways and means of exploitation. There is also exploitable uranium. But there are serious infrastructure problems, energy problems, and the lake transport bottleneck to contend with.

Burundi is greatly helped by foreign aid, which amounts to about \$70 million the current four-year development plan. The main donors are the EEC, Belgium, Germany and France.

A great deal of Burundi business is in the hands of Belgians, relics of the colonial past, and Greeks who run most of the shops in Bujumbura. Fears of socialism and nationalisation under the new regime have been dispelled by Bagaza, who reassured the expatriated, and says he is lo-

oking for foreign investment.

Suddenly the lure of tourist revenue has hit the Burundians. As a start a fine Italian international hotel, the Hotel Source du Nil has just been opened overlooking Lake Tanganyika and the Zaire mountains beyond, a breathtaking sight. It is a little staggering to find such a hotel, with air conditioning, a swimming pool and Italian cuisine in this hitherto remote spot in Africa.

This may be one of the best auguries of a new look in Burundi. Tourists will not come to a troubled country, a lesson never learned by President Amin of nearby Uganda, where tourists simply never go these days, in spite of the beauty of the country.

But the last tribal outbreak was in 1972, and it may be that the Burundians are learning to live with each other. What seems clear is that the Hutus will have to be brought massively into the running of their country, and the tall young Tutsis will have to sink their prejudices.

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Dollar hits new low against Swiss franc

ZURICH, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The U.S. dollar hit a new all-time low against the Swiss franc yesterday as pressure was building up against the currency ahead of the publication of the latest U.S. trade figures.

Opening yesterday at 2.3834, down from last night's closing rate of 2.4027, the dollar took a tumble in late trading to close at 2.3763 Swiss francs.

The dollar's previous low rate against the Swiss franc was recorded at 2.37825 on July 26.

Dealers here reported heavy demand for Swiss francs towards the end of the day.

The Swiss currency consequently firmed up against all other currencies.

Both the French franc and the Italian lira were weak, and even the Deutsche mark lost ground here.

In Paris, the dollar weakened against the French franc to close at 4.889 against yesterday's 4.90.

In Frankfurt dealers said anticipation of a further worsening of the U.S. trade deficit in July reduced the dollar's value to 2.3121 Deutsche marks at the official fixing against yesterday's 2.3228.

The West German currency firmed up against all other leading currencies except the Swiss franc.

In London, the Bank of England twice raised its intervention point for the dollar after taking in considerable amounts of dollars to slow the firming up of sterling, dealers said.

The bank first raised it from \$1.7405 to \$1.7410, and then to \$1.7415.

This prompted rumours that the central bank might allow the pound to appreciate to \$1.75 or even \$1.76, triggering an immediate improvement of equity on the stock exchange.

But the Bank of England and the Treasury both reaffirmed that their policy remained unchanged.

Officials noted that the weakening of the dollar was accompanied by a firming up of continental currencies and that sterling in fact lost some ground on balance against a basket of leading foreign currencies.

Its depreciation rate compared with December 1971 widened slightly.

British air strike set for 4 days

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Flights were seriously disrupted at Heathrow and Gatwick Airports today ahead of the air traffic controllers' total strike set to begin around midnight.

British Airways yesterday cancelled 68 flights and was expected to cancel 75 today including 67 on domestic and European routes.

The airline was bringing in emergency plans which it hopes will get one million passengers to their destinations over the bank holiday weekend. Only half its planes were likely to fly.

The head of the Civil Aviation Authority, Nigel Foulkes, today made a personal appeal to each of the 850 air traffic control assistants asking them to think again. But the controllers appear to have hardened their view after the brief talks with Employment Minister Albert Boot.

They are demanding pay rises promised in July 1975. The strike is scheduled to last four days and the strikers were meeting today to decide on any further action.

The controllers have been operating a work-to-rule for ten days and long flight delays have occurred.



SHAH TOURS POLISH METAL WORKS — Shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi is seen here at the Cegielski Metallurgy Works in Poznan, Poland, which produces marine engines and railroad equipment. The Shah is presently conducting talks with Polish leaders on bilateral economic cooperation. (AP wirephoto)

Shah, Poland's Gierak discuss bilateral economic cooperation

WARSAW, Aug. 25 (R). — The Shah of Iran yesterday continued his talks on bilateral economic cooperation with Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierak near Olstyn, north Poland, the official news agency PAP reported.

PAP did not disclose the exact meeting place but summit talks are usually held in a government hunting lodge on Lake Pansk.

Both governments agreed they should try to develop more industrial cooperation, PAP said.

The Shah and Mr. Gierak

also reviewed key international issues connected with détente and international cooperation, PAP added.

The agency gave no further details of the talks but official sources here said Poland was proposing regular annual purchases of about 400,000 tons or more of Iranian crude oil.

Poland has been trying to find new oil suppliers since the Soviet Union — its main supplier with about 15 million tons a year until recently — told East European countries earlier this year its output of crude would not be enough to meet their growing demands.

Poland, which exports mainly sugar and products like cotton mills and ships to Iran, has proposed they undertake joint ventures in third countries.

The Shah began his talks three days ago, shortly after he arrived in Warsaw for a five-day official visit with Empress Farah.

The final round of talks is expected to be held today and the Shah leaves on Friday for an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Soviet farm officials will be held responsible for fuel waste

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Officials of Soviet enterprises, (state farms) and collective farms will henceforth be held

responsible for wasteful use of coal, electricity and oil products, the government daily Izvestia said yesterday.

Following a government decision to strengthen control of energy consumption in the USSR, a campaign would be conducted up to the end of the year and measures would be adopted to "eliminate the faults thus established," the paper said.

It said Soviet citizens would be kept informed about the results of the campaign through the press, the radio and the television networks.

U.S. deficit down in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The United States trade deficit remained above the \$2,000 million mark in July but was some \$500 million down on June's record of \$2,500 million the Commerce Department announced today.

The July deficit totalled \$2,300 million dollars, being the lowest since the start of the year to \$14,900 million compared with a trade gap of \$6,400 millions for 1976 as a whole.

Beware of counterfeit Bank of Tokyo travellers checks

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Counterfeit Bank of Tokyo travellers checks of 50,000 and 20,000 yen are being circulated in various countries including France, especially in Paris, Marseilles, Lyon, Nice and Rennes, the bank said here yesterday.

The forgeries, printed by offset, have a flatter look and softer feel than the real checks.

When handled, the fakes make a flat, dull sound in contrast to the real checks' metallic sound, which is similar to the crackle of banknotes, the bank said.

All branches and correspondents of the bank have been alerted and Interpol has been informed. Dutch police have already arrested two alleged forgers, the bank said.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

- Algeria wins loans for natural gas plant**
★ LONDON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Algeria has secured new loans totalling \$167.5 million to help finance a natural gas liquefying plant at Arzew, city sources said yesterday. They said the funds were raised through the U.S. Export-Import Bank and an international consortium headed by Citicorp, and would serve to purchase equipment and services for the new plant in the United States. They said the loans were repayable over seven years. Last week, the Algerian National Shipping Company secured a loan of \$100 million to finance the purchase of liquefied natural gas carriers for the shipment of the gas processed at Arzew.
- Japan grants Egypt loan for Suez Canal**
★ CAIRO, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Japan has decided to grant Egypt an \$87 million loan to help finance works to widen the Suez Canal, Radio Cairo reported yesterday. It said Economy Minister Hamad Al Sayeh was informed about the Japanese government's decision when the Japanese ambassador here called on him Tuesday.
- Libya, N. Yemen agree on air service**
★ TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 25 (R). — The Libyan Jamahiriyyah and North Yemen have agreed yesterday to start regular scheduled air services between their countries, the Arab Revolution News Agency reported.
- Eastern Airlines gets first airbus**
★ TOULOUSE, France, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The first A-300 B airbus to be leased to Eastern Airlines of the United States left Toulouse yesterday for delivery to America, it was announced here. The aircraft has had some modifications from the standard model, including a reduction of the capacity to 222 seats and installation of a cinema screen. The aircraft and three more of the same type are to be tried out by Eastern for six months on the high-density New York-Miami route.
- Comma causes panic on world gold mart**
★ WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — A comma was accused here today of causing temporary panic in the International Bullion Market. Gold trade sources said the U.S. Veterans Administration, which provides dental and other facilities for ex-servicemen, put 482.984 ounces of gold on the West European bullion marts. But by the time the offer reached Europe it had become 482.984 ounces, because a comma is used instead of a decimal point in some European countries. Treasury Department officials were quickly asked to confirm the sale of nearly half a million ounces, but they were mystified. The General Service Administration (GSA), which was handling the sale, eventually came up with the explanation.

OPEC succeeds in direct oil sales

By John Bonar
Special to the Jordan Times

The National Oil Companies (N.O.C.s) of the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have achieved notable success in directly marketing their share of crude oil production. The N.O.C.s are now selling an average of 25 per cent of total OPEC directly to gaining a price advantage of 22 U.S. cents a barrel over the price paid to their governments by the world's major oil producing companies. These figures are revealed in a recent survey by the well informed political and financial newsletter, Arab Press Service.

In the case of the Gulf states the N.O.C.s are selling 31 per cent of their countries production directly. One of the main purposes behind the formation of National Oil Companies in the OPEC states was to widen the base of direct marketing of crude oil and reduce dependence on the major foreign oil companies.

By building up direct sales to consumer countries and companies OPEC is also able to more closely match demand with production and avoid the pressures applied by the major oil companies who, producing in several countries can apply pressures against individual states by offsetting a reduction in production in any one.

As OPEC direct marketing expands so the collective bargaining position of the buyer's market is reduced.

According to Arab Press Service (APS) however 80 per cent of the international trade in crude oil, petroleum and its byproducts is still controlled by the major foreign oil companies, mainly the "seven sisters" of Exxon, Mobil, Gulf, BP, Royal Dutch Shell, Texaco and Standard Oil of California.

This includes local subsidiaries, distribution networks, transport, refineries and petrochemical plants. Despite substantial purchases of oil tankers in 1973-75, accompanied by widespread publicity in the west, OPEC still owns only around 3.5 per cent of the world's tanker tonnage.

The OPEC Secretariat has recently begun a drive to coordinate marketing information within N.O.C.s of member states and has despatched a two man delegation to Japan to conduct market research on fuel oil and Liquid Petroleum Gas there. However "on the whole, the relationship between OPEC N.O.C.s still tends more towards competition than coordination, and the main element of competition lies in trading with heavy or high sulphur crudes," comments APS.

Oil found in Afghanistan

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Oil reserves have been found in Kinar district of Aryab Province in northern Afghanistan, Radio Kabul reported last night.

The report, heard here, did not give the volume of the reserves, but said the preliminary investigations showed "satisfactory results".

Oil had been struck at a depth of about 970 metres, the radio said.

The Afghan deputy minister of industries has visited the successful well and held discussions with experts regarding the amount of oil in the area.

Japan, Vietnam prepare way for air services

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Vietnam has allowed two Japanese airlines to send missions to Hanoi to prepare the ground for air services between the two countries, a Japan Airlines (JAL) spokesman said yesterday.

The JAL spokesman said JAL and All Nippon Airways (ANA) teams will go to Hanoi shortly for talks with Vietnamese aviation officials on the use of Vietnamese hotels, navigation aid systems and airport facilities.

The Vietnamese government earlier this year agreed in principle to landing rights for charter flights by the two Japanese airlines in Vietnam.

JAL and Air Vietnam operated regular airline services between Tokyo and Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, until the communist takeover in May 1975.

The Hanoi government has, so far, authorised four foreign airlines to operate in Vietnam — the Soviet Aeroflot, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the East German Interflug and the French Air France.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian \$	Buying/Selling
Lebanese pound	106.70/107.30	
Syrian pound	81.70/82.00	
Iraqi dinar	980.00/990.00	
Kuwaiti dinar	1141.00/1146.00	
Egyptian pound	462.00/469.50	
Libyan dinar	802.00/710.00	
U.A.E. Dirham	84.10/80	
U.K. sterling	573.00/577.00	
U.S. dollar	329.00/331.00	
German mark	141.40/142.30	
French franc	67.00/68	
Swiss franc	136.10/90	
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.20/40	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Not received

WALL STREET REPORT

The New York Stock Exchange headed broadly lower today for the third day in a row. The industrial average closed at 854.04, off 8.83.

The Commerce Department reported today a trade deficit of \$2 billion in July, better than June's record 2.8 billion. The deficit was just one more factor keeping the investors out of the market, according to analysts. Losses broadly outnumbered gains by 886 to 358. Trading was moderate with 19,400,000 shares traded.

Dupont was off two points at 112-3/4. Among oil shares, Mobil was off 1-3/4 at 59-3/4. Aerospace shares were weak. General Dynamics was off two points at 55 and Boeing off two at 55. Among computers, Honeywell was off 1-3/8 at 48-1/2. Airline, steel and aluminum shares were weak but department stores were mixed.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange shrugged aside the prospect of growing industrial unrest in the car industry and the airlines Thursday, drawing strength from the firmness of sterling on the foreign exchange market.

Although some leaders came off the top because of profit-taking, useful gains were still made. Beecham led the way with a double figure rise, while others to move ahead included Imperial Chemical Industries, Courtaulds, Unilever and Fisons. Associated Portland Cement retreated to the better than expected half timer. Lucas was down as a result of its workers' decision to continue their strike, but the shares were above their worst. The Financial Times industrial index was up 2.3 at 486.1.

Gifts were wanted with rises of up to half a point (50 pence) for long dated issues. Banks were very steady, with Hong Kong Shanghai holding its own. Insurances moved up.

Oils were uncertain, with British Petroleum a point or two firmer, but Royal Dutch touched a new low for the year and Woodside Burmah also eased. BAT remained firm in tobacco.

Gold attracted small buying, but Ayer Hittam reacted after recent firmness. Australians were slightly softer. Among plantations, Consolidated led a generally steadier session.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$144.20/oz.

W. German bank cuts reserve requirement

FRANKFURT, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The West German Central Bank today moved to stimulate the economy by cutting the minimum reserve requirement of banks by 10 per cent.

The reduction was decided by the Bundesbank Central Council.

It will release an estimated 4,500 million Deutsche marks (about \$1,950 million) into economic circuits.

In addition, the Central Bank raised the rediscount quota of private banks by 2,000 million Deutsche marks (about \$80 million).

No U.S. reaction yet on coffee accord

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AFP). — It is still too early to say that the agreement Tuesday in Mexico City on creation of a stabilisation fund for coffee prices will affect the American coffee drinker, the majority of U.S. coffee dealers believe.

The accord was signed by 11 Latin American countries producing 65 per cent of the world's coffee supply. At the end of the month it is to be submitted to African coffee-producing countries in Nairobi. The purpose of the agreement is to avoid "excessive fluctuations in coffee prices."

Later, the agreement is to be considered in London by the International Coffee Organisation.

A spokesman for Folgers Coffee Company, subsidiary of Procter and Gamble, said he did not have enough information to assess the effect of the agreement on U.S. coffee prices. General Foods Corp., the country's leading coffee dealer, refused to comment.

U.S. retail coffee prices have tripled in two years to hit \$3.50 a pound. The jump has cut consumption by 20 per cent.

Feature

Africans seek common lingo to shed colonial tongues

A large number of Africans feel it is shameful to use colonial languages — usually English or French — as their country's official language. Yet no one language prevails in the continent as a whole. One idea that may not be so wayout as it seems at first sight is Pidgin. The following article discusses why Pidgin could be a candidate as an all-Africa official language.

By Jonathan Derrick

IJORIN, Nigeria (Gemini) — In the widespread movement for replacement of European languages by African ones as official languages, Nigeria is not behind. Nigerians are prominent among those Africans who feel it is shameful to use colonial languages — usually English or French — as the official ones.

At the Black and African Arts Festival in Lagos, the playwright Wole Soyinka suggested Swahili should become a universal African language. Other Nigerians say their own country's languages include one, Hausa, which is as widely spoken as Swahili.

But Hausa does not have the same universality in Nigeria as Swahili has in Tanzania, where it is the official language. Most African states have several local languages, though not all have as many as Nigeria — over 200.

Few have one which is generally spoken, and that has been the main obstacle to official use of local tongues, not only in Nigeria, but in almost the entire continent except Tanzania, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar and Lesotho.

In Nigeria, however, a novel suggestion to solve the official language problem has been made in the press: The use of Pidgin.

Pidgin, or Pidgin English, is spoken all along the coast of

between traders — initially, in the infamous slave trade — and was thus a simple language for daily convenience. In Calabar, in modern Nigeria, and other coastal ports Pidgin was well developed by the late 18th century, when an African trader in Calabar wrote a diary in the language.

Pidgin varies from one part of the coast to another. But the Pidgin of Douala and Freetown are strikingly similar. Pidgin in Freetown is normally called Krio and was developed in the 18th century by the Creole (hence "Krio") people, most of whom were settled in Sierra Leone after being freed from captured slave ships.

Because of their good education in Freetown, Creoles became important all along the coast at an early date, especially in Lagos. In Sierra Leone Krio is an unofficial national language; the Bible has been translated into it, which shows the potential uses of Pidgin.

All over West Africa Pidgin adopts new words, from English or French, when they are needed. Thus it is adaptable for many modern uses: Not for nuclear physics, perhaps, but for business and politics, certainly.

Pidgin has survived generations of modern education, which has made most coastal West Africans literate in English or French. In Nigeria it has also survived widespread literacy in African languages.

In the western ex-British portion of the Cameroon Republic the use of Pidgin is even more important than in the former Eastern Nigeria, to which the area was formerly linked. It is a universal *lingua franca* and is used in church services.

In Ghana Pidgin is less important, but it is used, and survives in areas of prolonged French influence: Douala, the major city of Cameroon, and the coastal areas of Benin, Togo and Ivory Coast. Although a mainly coastal language, it has spread inland.

Pidgin is not the only language of its sort. There are similarly derived languages in the West Indies and "Creolese" in Guyana. Besides the British, other Europeans also induced the growth, over the centuries of new languages based on

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Protest coincides with Manila law meet Filipino police break up human rights march

MANILA, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Philippine anti-riot police using batons and fire trucks today broke up a mob of 1,500 marchers protesting martial law amid an international human rights conference here. Several marchers were seen bleeding from the head.

with water hoses after the demonstrators defied a police ultimatum to disperse "in 20 seconds". The marchers included Filipino Roman Catholic nuns and four American delegates to the eighth World Law Conference on human rights which is scheduled to end tomorrow. The marchers came after the demonstrators, screaming: "Down with martial law" and "Marcos - Hitler, dictator, puppet," were foiled in their attempt to hold a symposium in the auditorium of St. Theresa's College, an exclusive Catholic school for girls, some distance from the Presidential Palace. School authorities prevented

the symposium by withdrawing an earlier permit given the demonstrators and bolting the college gates. Undaunted, the students massed on the street where they held their rally as their leaders harangued them, accusing the Marcos martial law regime of human rights violations. One of the American delegates, lawyer Don Luce who is reportedly a director of a human rights group in New York City, climbed an iron fence and in a speech accused Philippine authorities of torturing political prisoners. Towards dusk the demonstrators began their march but they had gone only about 50 metres when a phalanx of anti-riot policemen, with Philippine troopers standing by in side-streets, blocked their path. Confronting the police, Mr. Luce told them "This is not a good place for human rights" and that the Philippines itself was "a detention centre".

Dr. Mazzawi walks out of Manila law meet

MANILA, Aug. 5 (R). — A Palestinian lawyer walked out from a meeting of the World Peace Through Law Conference here yesterday as an Israeli-Palestinian confrontation disrupted conference proceedings for the third time in as many days. Prof. Issi Fogh of Denmark, who was in the chair, had earlier set a two-minute time-limit for speeches and asked delegates not to mention specific governments. Dr. Musa Mazzawi, Palestinian-born Dean of the Law Department at the Central London Polytechnic, declared before walking out that he had two problems in taking part in the abstract debate on how to solve refugee problems. One was that he was a refugee himself and the other was "that you have cheerfully limited me to two minutes yet you have given more time to the confab of Israelis who have infiltrated this conference to follow a despicable, hateful role of undermining and falsifying the subject."

Sahara is no concern of Spain, Mauritanian minister

NOUAKCHOTT, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Spain considers itself free of any responsibility for the former Western Sahara, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmad Ould Moukknass said here yesterday on his return from a 48-hour visit to Spain. He said that Spanish leaders had reaffirmed they would respect all previous commitments towards Mauritania, particularly those relating to Mauritania's "national reunification" enshrined in the Nov. 1975 Madrid agreement. The agreement acknowledged Morocco and Mauritania's partitioning of the Western Sahara and rejected Algeria's call for an independent territory. Algeria has since supported and armed the Polisario front in its guerrilla campaign for an independent Saharan state, against Morocco and Mauritania.

Wilson's pro-Israel line prompted his "bugging", London paper claims

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Several British secret service chiefs arranged for former Prime Minister Harold Wilson to be bugged before the 1974 elections, the Daily Express newspaper said today. The intelligence service leaders feared his re-election because of his pro-Israel stand during his previous premiership from 1964 to 1970, and wish financiers, which they feared would worsen relations with the Arab countries. The newspaper, which has maintained the controversy for several weeks over reported bugging of Sir Harold, said the intelligence service leaders feared his re-election because of his pro-Israel stand during his previous premiership from 1964 to 1970, and wish financiers, which they feared would worsen relations with the Arab countries.

Tito opens talks with Kim Il Sung

BELGRADE, Aug. 25 (AFP). — President Josip Broz Tito had his first talk with North Korean President Kim Il Sung today following the Yugoslav leader's arrival in Pyongyang yesterday, Radio Belgrade reported. They discussed current international questions and, in particular, the international worker's movements, the broadcast said. Before the talk, in Kim Su San Palace, Marshal Tito laid a wreath in the North Korea Soldiers' Cemetery in Pyongyang.



CAMEL LADY -- An English girl, Miss Robyn Davidson, 26, rests with her camels in the middle of Australia's lost territory of the Gibson Desert. Miss Davidson is on a strange adventure crossing the Gibson Desert from Alice Springs to Wiiana accompanied by four camels and a dog. Latest reports, on Wednesday, said she was about 150 miles from the end of her journey. (AP wirephoto)

Another reason for Voyager's snag

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Aug. 25 (R). — The Jupiter-bound spacecraft Voyager II's violent manoeuvres soon after launch on Saturday may not have been caused by a collision with its spent rocket motor, mission officials said yesterday. Space scientists said on Tuesday the spacecraft had possibly been hit twice by the 160 kgs. rocket motor, once when it was separating from Voyager II and again some 17 hours later. The spacecraft was undamaged, they said. The unusual action of the spacecraft's attitude control system, which compensates for major motion of the Voyager, are now thought to be caused by an internal malfunction. "Voyager's burned out propulsion module is probably miles away from the spacecraft... where it should be," Mr. John Casani, Project Manager for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said yesterday. Mr. Casani said the separation

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20 parties, groups to contest Pakistan's October elections

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Twenty political parties and groups will contest the Oct. 18 general elections in Pakistan according to a list released by the country's Election Commission. The commission named the contestants when it allocated election symbols to each one of them here yesterday. An election symbol is a device to enable illiterate voters to cast their vote conveniently. The former ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto got the symbol of a sword while the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) was allocated the symbol of a plough. Both had the same symbols in the March general elections, which led to a bloody political crisis. All other parties, except the PNA and the PPP, have little standing among the electorate. Some of them, comprising defectors from the PPP, may however draw votes away from Mr. Bhutto in the coming elections. Only the PNA and the PPP have fielded candidates for almost all the 200 seats of the National Assembly and the

Wilhelm in Jamarhiyah -- United Nations' General Secretary Kurt Waldheim gestures as he talks to Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Tarhuni at Tripoli Airport after his arrival there on Wednesday. Dr. Waldheim was on a visit to the Libyan Jamarhiyah to discuss the Chad-Libyan border dispute with head of state Col. Muammar Qaddafi. (AP wirephoto)

intelligence agents also felt that if Sir Harold returned to power it would mean increased Soviet trade and the infiltration of Soviet agents into Britain. Some prominent Jewish businessmen with whom Sir Harold was friendly had commercial connections behind the Iron Curtain, it said.

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No black assembly envisaged

members from the three national assemblies. "He will be chairman of the Council of Cabinets and, unlike the present state president, would take an active part in politics," he said. The creation of a "Council of Experts" was also envisaged by the government, to advise the three parliaments and the president. This council would also comprise members of the three groups. There would be no black parliament in South Africa. "It is national party policy to give blacks their own political systems, and it therefore follows that whites, coloureds and Indians have to work out a dispensation for themselves in the rest of South Africa," he said. In terms of apartheid policy, the government has created eight black Homelands which are each supposed to be independent countries, like the Transkei. Together they comprise 14 per cent of the South African land mass. Premier Vorster said that the new constitutional proposals were "thoughts and ideas" rather than actual decisions. The Congress of the ruling Nationalist Party of the Cape Province here accepted these new proposals this week, and if they are accepted by the

Tamils evacuated Sri Lankan ex-minister jailed in security move

COLOMBO, Aug. 25 (Agencies). — A cabinet minister of Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike has been taken into custody in a security move during the island's current wave of racial violence, police said today. He and his son were among more than 40 people arrested or placed under surveillance for security reasons, police said. The minister was identified only as having served in Mrs. Bandaranaike's last cabinet before her party lost the recent general election. Several members of her Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), including a former deputy minister, were also among the 40. The government announced yesterday that it believed political conspirators were behind the racial flare-up. It was implied that members of Mrs. Bandaranaike's party were involved. Since clashes started 12 days ago between the Tamil minority and the island's Sinhalese majority, about 150 people have been killed, unofficial sources said, and more than 1,700 arrested for killings, arson, looting, beatings and other violence. Another nation-wide curfew was ordered for tonight just a few hours after the previous one ended.

Tamils evacuated
Troops were deployed in strength in likely trouble spots as security forces continued mopping-up operations. The movement of an estimated 25,000 Tamils to their traditional homes in northern and eastern provinces began under tight security, with special Air Ceylon flights operating and three ships being made ready in Colombo Harbour. In a separate development, the Indian government has been urged, if necessary, to raise in the United Nations the problem of Tamil minority in Sri Lanka, in order to seek a permanent political settlement. Samachar news agency of India said in New Delhi today the demand was made by Mr. K. V. K. Chelvanayakam, General Secretary of the "All-India Anna Dravidia Munnetra Kazhagam", the Tamil party which is ruling the southern State of Tamil Nadu of which Madras is the capital.

Vorster details ethnic parliaments plan

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The South African government proposes to set up three parliaments in the country -- one for whites, one for Indians and one for Coloured (mixed descent) people -- each with its own prime minister, Premier John Vorster announced here last night. Mr. Vorster revealed for the first time the South African cabinet's ideas to do away with the Westminster style of government in an address at the City Hall during which he reiterated for the second time this week that the country did not have a nuclear bomb, and was not preparing any such device. Premier Vorster said the cabinet was planning to do away with the South African Senate and adapt the present Westminster system for the three population groups, which he said would have their own parliaments for matters of their "exclusive concern". The Ministries of Coloured and Indian Affairs would be done away with, and all other matters would be initiated in a new body called the Council of Cabinets.

members from the three national assemblies. "He will be chairman of the Council of Cabinets and, unlike the present state president, would take an active part in politics," he said. The creation of a "Council of Experts" was also envisaged by the government, to advise the three parliaments and the president. This council would also comprise members of the three groups. There would be no black parliament in South Africa. "It is national party policy to give blacks their own political systems, and it therefore follows that whites, coloureds and Indians have to work out a dispensation for themselves in the rest of South Africa," he said. In terms of apartheid policy, the government has created eight black Homelands which are each supposed to be independent countries, like the Transkei. Together they comprise 14 per cent of the South African land mass. Premier Vorster said that the new constitutional proposals were "thoughts and ideas" rather than actual decisions. The Congress of the ruling Nationalist Party of the Cape Province here accepted these new proposals this week, and if they are accepted by the

Congresses of the other three provinces of South Africa, observers believe this new system will be adopted. They note also that although there will be three parliaments, the president is likely to be Mr. Vorster himself and that de facto power in South Africa will remain in white hands. Premier Vorster criticised the attitudes of white Liberals and opposition MPs who criticised the proposals which were partially leaked by government sources to the press earlier this week. He said they were not interested in such a settlement, but wanted instead black majority in South Africa.

Dubai tempts amateur athletes to turn professional with \$6 million

LONDON, Aug. 25 (R). — Plans have been drawn up for a series of Olympic-style professional athletics tournaments, one of the organisers said here today. Mr. Riad Shuaibeh, Chairman of the Dubai Sports Corporation said the events were being organised in conjunction with a Chicago television network and told Reuters that prize money in the proposed series would total more than \$2 million. The biggest single prize on offer will be \$300,000 -- to be awarded to the winner of the "Golden Mile" at the final meeting. Mr. Shuaibeh said it was intended that the preliminary meetings would start in about three months time. These would be followed by eight regional finals with the final being staged in September or October 1978. The venue for the final of what is billed as the "Dubai World Professional Track and Field Championships" will be selected from Honolulu, Munich, Cairo, Montreal, Los Angeles and Mexico City. The organisers are hoping the enormous prizes will lure the world's leading athletes away from the amateur arena. The venture is fundamentally at odds with the amateur code which lies at the heart of the Olympic movement. But observers said it could be a major step towards forcing the Olympic authorities eventually to allow professionals to compete in the games. Mr. Shuaibeh said private funds were being used to finance the series by Dubai Sports Corporation and a subsidiary of a Chicago TV network. Mr. Foederick Holdervin, treasurer of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said the London-based governing body had no knowledge of the proposed series. "I don't think many competitors would be prepared to risk their whole athletic life for one prize," he added. Mr. Shuaibeh said: "I am aware of the IAAF rules and I am also aware that there is such a thing as freedom of choice." He stressed that the series would be open to all competitors regardless of their politics.

It doesn't matter what their nationality is, what their colour is or what their belief is," he said. The proposals follow the controversy aroused by Australian television magnate Kerry Packer who signed 50 of the world's top cricketers to take part in his own series -- a move which resulted in the players facing a ban from international test cricket. This is not the first venture into professional athletics. Four years ago American Mike O'Hara set up the International Track Association in the United States and signed a number of leading athletes, including Kenyan distance stars Kipchoge Keino and Ben Jipcho. But he was forced out of business late last year after failing to recruit new talent at the Montreal Olympics. Mr. O'Hara said many athletes were able to earn more as "amateurs" than they would by turning professional and it has been an open secret in athletics that some top competitors receive lucrative under-the-counter payments.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

- Cyprus calls for U.N. meet over Turk policy**
★ NICOSIA, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The Cypriot government today requested an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to examine "Turkish violations of U.N. resolutions and Ankara's policy of faits accomplis." The latest of these was the "colonization of the city of Famagusta," a government statement said.
- Princess Caroline of Monaco betrothed**
★ PARIS, Aug. 25 (R). — Twenty-year-old Princess Caroline of Monaco has become engaged to a 37-year-old French businessman, M. Philippe Junot, the royal household announced last night. The couple met through friends in 1975, the brief statement said. It did not say when the marriage would take place.
- W. Germany protests reports on Kappler case**
★ BONN, Aug. 25 (R). — The West German government's official spokesman protested yesterday that an inaccurate image of his country was being presented by foreign news reports on the Kappler escape case. Herr Armin Gruenewald referred at his regular news conference to his denial on Tuesday that the government had assisted the recent escape from a Rome military hospital of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler. He responded to the apparent surprise of his lawyer: "No, your Honour, I'm not." Yesterday's charges involve three murders in 1976 in the Bronx Borough of New York. Mr. Berkowitz previously entered "not guilty" pleas to three other murder charges. A total of six murders and seven attempted murders in a 13-month period have been laid to "Son of Sam". Mr. Berkowitz has been ordered detained in hospital until at least Sept. 1 so that psychiatrists can determine whether he is mentally competent to stand trial.
- Court authorises probe of Nixon's gifts**
★ WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — A court ruled yesterday that the federal government has the right to search 200 trunks belonging to ex-President Richard Nixon to see if they contain valuable gifts from foreign dignitaries. American law states that no gifts of this nature with a value of more than \$50 can be kept by their recipient. Reports say the boxes, warehoused in Washington, may contain many precious objects, such as an ivory miniature of Mr. Nixon offered by the Shah of Iran, as well as necklaces and bracelets of silver and gold.
- Vandal damages Rubens painting in W. Germany**
★ DUSSELDORF, West Germany, Aug. 25 (R). — An unknown vandal threw acid over a Rubens painting in the city art gallery here yesterday. The gallery director said the portrait of the Archduke Albert of Austria, painted in 1610, was very badly damaged. The acid had eaten away the face and two other parts of the picture. He estimated the damage at hundreds-of-thousands of marks (100,000 marks equals £25,000). Two other paintings by Rubens hanging nearby were untouched. Special exhibitions of the Flemish master's work are currently showing in many countries in celebration of the 400th anniversary of his birth. This is the third in a recent series of acid attacks on works of art in West Germany. Two weeks ago two portraits of Martin Luther and his wife by Lucas Cranach the Elder were partially destroyed by acid in Hanover.



A Special Racing Festival



On the occasion of His Majesty's silver jubilee

The Royal Racing Club

is holding the fourth and last of its races for the silver jubilee.

A race for the Jerusalem Cup and prize

Sunday, Aug. 28 at 3 p.m. at Marka.

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